JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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YOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the solid—if used will be liberally paid for. 137 UUR FOREIS CORNESSON-BERTS ARE FARTICULARLY REQUISTED TO ERAL ALL SETTERS AND FACKAGES SERY US.

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ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street-Dox JUAN. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Paddy O'RAFFER-WE-IT'S THE CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY-BARNEY, THE BARDY, BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-ENCHANTED TEMPLE-

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Daughten or Saint BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-BORN TO GOOD

WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Mechanics' Hall-1,2 Broad way CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 599 Broadway-Pano-PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 553 Broad-

New York, Sunday, June 24, 1855.

from New Orleans, announcing the arrival at that port of the steamer Daniel Weester, from San Juan, with California advices to the 1st inst. The Star of she West left San Juan for New York on the 16th test., with a full complement of passengers and nearly a million of treasure. She will, without doubt, arrive some time to-day.

The sity enjoys, at the present time, a remarkable exemption from epidemic diseases. According to the City Inspector's report there were but 322 deaths during the past week, showing a decrease of 31 on the mortality of the previous week. Of the whole number, 212 were under ten years of age, and 36 mmstes of the public institutions. Our city now contains a population of more than eight hundred Mongand persons, and its sanitary condition never was more satisfactory. Much of this is due to the impreved condition of the streets, the prevalence of ol weather, frequent refreshing and cleansing showers, and the absence of crude fruit. Among the principal causes of mortality during last week. fird that consumption carried off 33; dropmy in the head, 20; cholera, 1; typhoid fever, 4; dysentery, 7; diarrhoea, 7; inflammation of the lungs, 13; inflammation of the brain 7; other inflammatory complaints 10; scarlet fever 25; convulsions (infantile) 21; croup 9; debility 10; marasmus (infantile) 15; measles 10, and cholers infantum 4. There were 9 premature births, 28 cases of stillborn, and 14 deaths m violent causes. The following is the classifica tion of diseases: Bones, joints, &c., 3; brain and merves, 69; generative organs, 6; heart and blood wessels, 9; lungs, throat, &c., 70; skin, &c., and praptive fevers, 43; stillborn and premature births, 37; stomach, bowels and other digestive organs, 50; uncertain seat and general fevers, 29; urinary or gans, 3; old age, 2; noknown, 1. The nativity table gives 231 natives of the United States, 56 of Ireland. 19 of Germany, 7 of England, and the balance of various European countries. The following vessels arrived at this city yester-

dey with passengers from European ports:-

Ship Calhoun....Liverpool Ship Issac Bell Liverpool Ship Try Bristol, I Ship Charter Oak Cardif. Try
Charter Cak
John Banecck
George Hurlbut
June

Surlbut, and five on the Calbonn all infants.

Man immense demonstration took place in the Park lest night to welcome the newly arrived German singing clubs from Philadelphia, Bultimore and other places, who arrived by the Camden and Amboy route at 11 o'clock. After being welcomed in up Chatham street to the Bowery, down Bond street to Broadway, and through Grand street to Edzabeth street, where a collation was spread in Washington Hall. The scene, as the procession merched through the streets was most striking, and will be fully described to-morrow, There will be a grand moonlight musical excursio of the various singled societies on the bay. The members, to the number of one thousand, will as semble at Staten Island in the afternoon for rehearsal, to which the admission will be free. The Sta ten leland ferry boats will leave the foot of Whitehall street every half hour, till tan o'clock at night,

From Buenes Ayres we have papers to the 31st of March; but later advices had already come to hand. The British Packet of March 31st, has the fellowing items:- The manufactured goods latterly pushed off at suction must have been at a heavy sacrifice to the importers, besides causing a serious perturbation in the general market. Despite the saverable reports of the late harvest, flour has advanced great y in price; whether from the prospect of an inadequate supply, or the tampering of forestallers and speculators, it is difficult to ascertain. A lot of some 10,000 saited hides, for the Roglish market, has been taken up at 41 reals, being an advance of one real on the previous prices: and we understand that some smaller lots have subsequently been disposed of at about the same rate. The stock on hand is very limited. and purchasers are shy to close at the rate just mentioned. So far as this State is concarned, there is every prospect of peace and tranquillity. Speaking of the government of Corrientes, the same paper says :-- " A private letter of the 10th inst. says that Governor Pojel had completely repulsed the invasion made by Caceres, had publicly denounced General Uroniza as author or instigator of the movement, and was it march toward the Entre-Rice frontier, with a force of from four to five thoupand men, to demand satisfaction.

Hon. Charles O. Jenkins, of Georgia, declines being a candidate for Governor. He is an anti-Know Nothing whig, and as there are now but two parties to Georgia-the American and democratic-Mr. Jenkirs save that se he is neither a democrat nor s Know Nothing, there is no place for him in the coming contest. In his letter he favors the Columbus movement for a Southern party, and says if the Know Nothings will unite with them their objects may be accomplished.

The rain storm of Friday afternoon caused a seri ous break in the Champiain Canal, near Schuyler ville. The water made a breach around the north side of the north pier of the aqueduct, through the towing path, and at last accounts the mason work was giving way. The probabilities were that the pier would be swept away, in which event it will take a week or two to repair it.

The sales of cotton yesterday reached about 1,500 a 2,000 baks, the market closing without further change in prices. Flour was dull and 1240. per bbl. lower for common grades, while good to fancy and extra lots were nuchanged. Canadian white wheat sold at \$2 50 and Indian corn from 101c. to 104c. Pork was again firmer, with free sales shiefly of new prime at \$16, and new mess at \$15 624 a \$10 75. Other provisions were in fair to good demand at steady prices. Beyond engagements of ecuton to Liverpool at ab ut 3-101. a 7-32d., Ecciphts were inactive.

What They Think of the United States in

We publish elsewhere an article from the London Datly News and one from the Paris Pays on the slavery question in the United States. Both journals seem to come to the conclusion that the crisis has come, and that nothing can hinder disanion much longer. The London writer thinks "the die is cast for revelution"-"the revolutionary deed is already done"-"the moment of collision has arrived and is past"-"Massachusetts may hope, on withdrawing from the Union, for the companionship of the best States"-and so on. These gloomy anticipations, it is right to say, are predicated on the case of the slave Berns at Boston, and on the passage of the personal liberty bill in Massachusetts. M. Felix Belly, who writes in the Pays, takes an equally desponding view of matters, though, as was natural in a Frenchman, with less accurate information on the business in hand. To his mind, the personal liberty bill of Massachusetts, applied to all the free States, and including of course the pullification of the Fugitive Slave law, would answer every purpose, and would "recall America to the true principles of Christian societies and her own constitution." Mixed with the arguments of both writers is a good deal of the usual trite nonsense about the United States; though, we are bound to say, it is less conspicuous than usual, and does not in general interfere with the main chain of the ar-

gument.

To these two acgurs of evil we may add the Edinburg Review which, in a recent article marked by great ability and great ignorance, proved apparently to its own satisfaction that the American Union had seen its best days, and was now going to wreck and ruin-all through the institution of elavery, and because Congress would not abolish it.

It is a pity, for the sake of these counsellors of ours, that this nation should occupy the position it does at this time towards France and England. For it will be impossible for many very well meaning persons to divest themselves of the idea that the rumored sympathies of the United States with Russia had something to do with the despondency of our friends across the water. Without impugning their honesty, we all know how a man engaged in a fierce struggle is likely to feel towards one who appears to give comfort to his antagonist; and how prone he is to discover in the sympathiser moral defects and symptoms of ruin which would never have struck his notice had his sympathics leaned the other way. Hosts of people, we fear, will come to the conclusion that the French and English editors would never have discovered the imminent peril in which this country appears to stand had we joined in the cry against the Czar. It is also to be regretted-though in a less degree—that these two transatlantic nations should have so clear an interest in the dissolution of the American Union. If it were not as obvious as it is that the United States are slipping ahead of them and that in a very few years there will be but one first class Power in the civilized world, the prophecies of these writers would carry more weight. As it is, why, one cannot help muttering to onesself the old adage about the wish being father to the thought; and as it is quite certain that f this Union were divided, and the South arrayed against the North, the two sections would balance each other, and the Western Powers of Europe might not only rule the roast unmolested at home, but make what terms they chose with the new republics here, it seems difficult to exact from the general mass of readers in this country implicit faith in predictions in whose fulfilment the prophet is so palpably interested.

For all these grounds of distrust, it is not to be disguised that the articles in question contain much which men cannot do batter than pender. It is unfortunately quite true that the collision between the State of Massachusetts and the federation has already taken place in law, and only waits an opportunity to take place in fact. It is not likely that a second Burns case will occur, because the present administration is pretty sure to pursue a forbearing policy, in order to allow the present agitation in the East to subside; but if a rigid Southerner insisted on his legal rights, the collision would be inevitable. In course of time, if no accident occurs, it seems probable that returning calm, combined with the retaliatory measures about being adopted by the Southern Legislatures will effect a change in the New England mind; but in the meauwhile, we sleep on the brink of a volcano. The Union is actually at the mercy of any hot-headed slaveowner, or fanatical parson. Revelutions are never begun deliberately, or with anything like a full view on the part of the leaders of the ultimate object of their acts. Man sets the wheel in motion. Fate alone decides bow long it shall turn and where it shall stop. He would be a bold man indeed who would say what might be the end of any disturbance that might occur in New England on the slavery question at the present time.

We repeat, the comments of these foreigners malicious or interested as they may be, deserve careful sorrowful study in view of the coming Presidential election with such an arch-agitator as Wm. H. Seward already in the field as the candidate of the abolition party. Year by year the fanatical cry gains ground. In the last twen. ty years abolitionism has grown from the watchword of a hole and corner faction afraid of the light, to be the cardinal principle of one of the three political parties of the country which has a man ready to run for President next year. It is nuscrupulous, energetic. unwearied. Its very lack of angible basis s a source of strength. Men fought more flercely for transubstantiation than they ever will for free trade; and in like manner New England is fiercer to-day for the abolition of slavery, of which she sees, knows, understands nothing, and which does not concern or affect her in the least, than she would be for the right

of salling the open seas. It rests mainly with the great middle States of the Union to decide whether this rabid sect of fanatics shall dissolve the Union or not They cannot do it without our leave. Massachusetts may bluster and grow angry; but let it be well pondered on both sides the water. there can be no division between the slave and the free States until all the latter act in concert. So long as New York and Pennsylvania are true to the Union, New England may be troublesome, but she cannot be fatal to the nation. She may threaten, but we fear no threats; her delegates may withdraw from the national councils, so did those of South Carolina, and no one is any the worse; she may preach secession, the orators in Mississippi and thereabouts have done nothing else for years. They thrive on it, and so, it is to be hoped, will New Eng- | member this.

land. If New York and Pennsylvania stand firm by the Union at the next Presidential election, the croakers across the water will not see their dreams realized in a hurry.

ATTEMPT TO BOLSTER UP THE ADMINISTRA-TION ON THE CUBAN QUESTION .- One of the members of President Pierce's Cabinet has been recently visiting the South, and has availed himself of opportunities to endeavor to whitewash an administration which is certainly in great need of purification. In a speech made by this gentleman in the town of Vicksburg, Mississippi, he felt it necessary, in order to propitiate the filibustero element exsting in the home of General Quitman, to depict President Pierce as being in the highest legree favorable to the acquisition of Caba whether by fair bargain with Spain, or by force and arms. We know not with what success his eloquence was attended there; but we do know that all the eloquence of Demosthenes could not erase from the minds of the Creoles. and the friends of Cuban independence, the burning conviction that Franklin Pierce, while he spoke them fair, played them false. It is a hard matter to argue in the teeth of accomplished facts, and it is an exercise of

resolution which rarely meets any sufficient reward. In the case of Cuba, the facts are all dead against the present administration. Words alone are but poor evidences of sentiment, when arrayed against the inevitable logic of deeds. The Presidential inaugural kindled in the hearts of the Creole population of Caba, and of their sympathizers in this country, the confident hope that under the régime of its author Spanish dominion in Cuba would be extinguished, or that at least the government of the United States would take no means to prevent a consummation so devoutly to be wished. Under that justifiable impression, a new impulse was given to the operations of the Cuban Junta. The Creoles in Cuba commenced to pour large contributions into the treasury of the Junta, while those in the South who longed for the acquisition of Cuba, engaged to contribute two dollars for every one given by the Cubans. In this state of feeling on the subject, Mr. Pierce, with Jesuitical cunning, of which we never would have thought him capalle, appointed Soulé as Minister to Spain, with instructions to enter into negotiations for the purchase of the island. Look at the deep trick and its natural results. The Creoles in Cuba, and the Cuban sympathizers, reasoned thus:-"What avails it for us to pour our offerings into the coffers of the Junta when the United States government is itself about to procure our freedom from Spanish despotism by purchase?"

And so the ardor which had been created by the inaugural enunciations, cooled down under the sense of its inutility. The bargain was not effected, but the object aimed at was obtained. Was this a proof of Mr. Pierce's sympathy with the cause? What difference is there between such a course and that of a false mediator, who would say to a weak man or a weak nation in arms for the protection of his or its rights, "Lay down your weapons: I will make your cause my own," and then, having effected so much, leave that man or that nation in a worse condition than ever? That has been the way in which President Pierce evinced his sympathy for Cuba.

But not in that way alone. After the vision of purchase had vanished, he professed the kindest feelings towards the leaders and the objects of the filibustero movement, which was revived, but under less auspicious circumstances; and through his creatures he wormed himself into their confidence and obtained their secrets. But did he keep them? The fate of Pinto and Estrampes garroted, and of Felix condemned to the chain gang, gives a terrible answer to the inquiry. We set up these acts of Mr. Pierce as testimony against his mere words, and ask the country to find the verdict,

CURIOUS MEETING-WHAT'S IN THE WIND? In our personal intelligence of yesterday there was the following notification:-" The Honorable Pierre Souls, late Minister of the United States to Spain, and A. Dudley Mann, arrived in the city last night, and are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel." This is a very curious coincidence. We have shown heretofore, from the correspondence of Mr. Dudley Mann, that he was the inventor of the original red republican, sans culotte, filibustering European policy of Mr. Pierce-that it was Mr. Mann who was the real author, not only of Marcy's circulars upon republican diplomatic toggery, but of the Ostend Cuban programme, out and out. We have shown that Mr. Mann was sent over to Europe to carry out this programme. Our readers will also remember what followed: The Ostend manifesto-its rejection by the administration—the resignation of the Spanish mission by Soulé-the indignation of Messrs. Mason and Buchanan, and last, though perhaps not least. the resignation by Mr. Dudiey Mann of his post of Assistant Secretary of State: We repeat, therefore, that this meeting of Mr. Soulé and Mr. Mann in New York, just at this time, is a most extraordinary affair. Does Mr. Mann come on as a mediator between Marcy and Soulé, or as an assistant of the latter in arranging the materials of his forthcoming book? As far as compatible with the public interests, we should like to know.

FOREIGNERS IN ARMS AGAINST THE MAINE Law.-We notice in one of the French papers in this city a call for a meeting at the Red Republican rendezvous in Leonard street, to take place on Monday next. This is part of a movement gotten up by various foreign societies here, to resist by an armed force-a "Foreign Brigade"-any attempt to execute the Prohibitory Liquor law, which goes into effect on next Tuesday evening week. We are also informed that the Germans are already organized and defiled for the same purpose. This mevement was probably caused by the report that the Governor of the State intended to call out the militia to assist in the execution of the law. Our advice is to all well disposed Frenchmen to keep away from the meetings in Leonard street. If they feel excited on the subject, let them put a little more water in their claret, and keep as cool as possible. New York is not Paris. and we have no Faubourg Saint Antoine. We advise the Germans to lay down their armsstick to the Opera, lager bier, gymnastic feats, Von Weber's music and their singing feasts. Let the Prohibitory law alone. You will only burt your own cause by being too hasty in its defence. A foreign armed mob in the streets of New York would be shot down like dogs in a very short space of time, and at exceedingly short notice. Let the French and Germans re-

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY-GREAT DE-MAND FOR WISE AND HUNTER, OF VIRGINIA .-The democratic soft shells have made arrange ments for a grand jollification in this city on the 30th, and they have invited Mr. Wise and Mr. Senator Hunter, of Virginia, to take a leading hand among the speakers on the occasion The democratic hard shells, as will be seen by our advertising columns, resolved not to be outdone by the softs, are going to anticipate them, and hold a grand pow-wow on the 27th; and here, too, Mr. Wise and Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, are prominent among the speakers expected. This seems to us a very funny process for the reunion of the scattered democracy-a hard shell meeting on the 27th, and a soft shell meeting on the 30th. Would it not be better for the two factions to reconsider the matter, and split the difference in a corsolidation meeting on the 28th or 29th, halfway between the Stuyvesant Institute and Tammany Hall? We submit the question to Augustus Schell and Captain Rynders. The democracy never can unite unless they come together-that's certain. And unless they can fraternize, how is Mr. Wise to act? Will he undertake to determine which faction are the democracy and which are not, when they can't determine that question among themselves? The plan of the Tammany meeting is the true plan. Let hards and softs agree to make the repudiation of the administration the basis of a reconciliation. Mr. Wise will meet them upon that platform, but otherwise he will most probably remain at home. Let Mr. Schell and Captain Rynders take the subject into imme-

diate consideration. ENTERTAINMENT TO "LIVE OAK GEORGE."-At the entertainment given in this city on Friday last, at which some of the leading members of the new American party from Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky and other States, were present, we understand that the most en. thusiastic feeling was exhibited in Mr. Law's behalf, as the man for a national campaign upon his own platform. In fact, his availability as the national American candidate for the crisis and the new order of things foreshadowed for the future, is rapidly becoming "a fixed fact" in all quarters of the Union. The democratic friends of Mr. Wise must be active; and the Seward coalition must be up and stirring, or they will both be inevitably distanced by "Live Oak George," as the champion of the independent Union American party for 1856. The ball is in motion, and "Live Oak George" is going ahead as smoothly as old "Rough and Ready."

HARD TIMES FOR THE HOTELS .- There is a general complaint among all who depend for support on the money so freely scattered by our floating population, that there is no travelling going on this year. The fashionable notels here had no spring business, and they find themselves in the dull months with no balance to fall back upon. There is no one at Newport, Saratoga, Lake George, or any of the other fashionable watering places. The railroad lines and steamboats carry but few passengers, considering the season of the year.

This terrible state of things is in part accounted for by the fact that we have had little cr no hot weather as yet, but the chief cause is the hard times of last winter. Like Mr. Micawber, we have been in pecuniary difficulties; we have made a few little bills, and we must make some arrangements to settle them before we can throw away our money on fashionable foolery. We are economical. We are "laying back for a spring." We are waiting for the new crops, which will be immense, and which will set us on our pins firmly again, in spite of the war in Europe and the riots in Kansas.

THE DUTY OF A HARBOR MASTER.-The duty of a harbor master in this port requires as much attention, and perhaps more, than that of any other public officer. We have been led to this remark by the number of complaints which shipping interest, of the difficulties which have been encountered along the wharves in the East river, in consequence of the absence of one of the harbor masters from the city. Instead of attending to his duties, and seeing that vessels as they arrive are properly provided with berths, this public officer has been attending a temperance gathering at Albany, and deliver ing Maine law speeches during the past week, while ships, as we are informed, have been laying in the stream with valuable cargoes on board, waiting for the harbor master to give them a place at the wharves.

IMPORTANT TO DOG OWNERS.—On and after Monday next all dogs that are permitted to go at large in this city, must be duly muzzled, or suffer the penalty of the law. Let no dog. therefore, show his unmuzzled nose in any public place between King's Bridge and the Batte ry, or he will be at once snapped up, conveyed to the dog pound and there exposed to the insults of other dogs and numerous small boys during twenty-four hours. If unclaimed by his master, he will die a dog's death. We trust that the ordinance will be strictly enforced. It is quite evident that the city dogs have had their day.

Ninio's Garden.—Balfe's opera, "The Daughter of St. Mark" has had a very good run this week, and it is approunced for repetition next Monday. Every one

STEAMSHIP BALTIC.—The steamer Asia reports passin the Collins steamship Baltic on Saturday night, the 9th inst., at 12 o'clock, twelve miles southwest of Holyhead bound into Liverpool.

Alleged Homicide in the Seventh Ward. Information was received yesterlay alternoon at the Coroner's office, to the effect that a weman named Mary Mitchell, I:ving at No. 22 Jackson street, had died from the effects of a severe beating, received on Thursday morning last at the hands of her reputed husband, Jacob Mitchell. The Seventh ward police hearing of the trans-Mitchell. The Seventh ward police hearing of the transaction, proceeded to the spot, and arrested Amos Harvey
and Catharine Dean as witnesses. The husband of the
woman could not be found. It was subsequently ascertained that he was employed on board of the United
States surveying schooner, and had left this port on a
short vyage, soon after giving deceased the beating.
Captain Lette, of the Seventh ward police, intends proceeding to Sandy Hook to-day in search of Mitchell,
where it is supposed the vessel is employed in laying
some buoys. Coroner Hilton will hold an inquest upon
the body of deceased to-day, when all the details of the
occurrence will be made manifest. It is said that
Mitchell is a man of very intemperate habits, and used
frequently to abuse the deceased. The body of the woman now lies at her late residence, and here it is that
the inquest will be held to day.

United States Marshal's Office

ENLISTING SOLDIERS FOR THE ENGLISH SERVICE IN THE CRIMEA. Baron Frederick E. M. Von Carstensu, a captain in the

English service in Canada, Count DeBongard, formerly a general in the French service under Napoleon, Mr. Max-imilian Augustus Thoman, and Lieutenant Peter Jorimillian Augustus Thoman, and Lieutenant Peter Jorgansen of the English army, were arrested yesterday by efficers George Niven and John Holmes, upon warrants issued by the U. S. Commissioner, wherein they stand charged with the above mentioned offence, in violation of the neutrality laws.

They were committed for examination, but were subsequently therated upon ball: Mr. Parker Jones, of the Astor House, becoming security in the sum of \$1,000 ach, for themseppearance at the next term of Court.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

A FORTNIGHT LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster at New

The steamship Daniel Webster, from San Juas, Nicara-gus, arrived here to-day, bringing 83 passengers and San Francisco dates to the lat inst.

The steamship Star of the West left San Juan for New

York on the 16th inst., with 500 passengers and \$700,

The Nicaragua Expeditio

Washington, June 23, 1855.
That Consul Fabens and Fletcher Webster came hithe for the purpose of getting a clearance for Colonel Kin-ney's stramer is generally believed, but in the confer-ences with certain executive officers they did not broach the subject. The present temper of the admit

The Massachusetts Know Soth

Bosron, June 23, 1855.

A meeting of Know Nothings in the Eleventh ward of A meeting of Know Nothings in the Essenth ward of this city, last night, was addressed by Senator Wilson and Governor Gardner. The former confined his speech to the subject of the Philadelphia National Con-rection, asserting that it was the aim and desire of the Massa-chusets delegation to avoid the question of slavery, which was forced upon them by the Bouth, and they were obliged to meet it then and there.

In the Convenion, Mr. Bowlin, of Virginia, said he in

tended to whip some Massachusetts man, and Judge Cone, of Georgia, demanded, and would have a declaration from the North in favor of slavery; other wise her delegates would leave. Mr. Wilson sale wise her delegates would leave. Mr. Wilson said that seventeen of the platform committee supported the majority resolutions, principally coming from States where the American party had been defeated, and they were opposed by fourteen delegates, representing one hundred and twenty-six electoral votes, Jin those States where the American party had triumphed. The delegates from Georgia went in for George Law for President, also six from Pennsylvania. Mr. Wilson said that Governor Gardner told the South that not a city nor a former Gardner told the South that not a city nor a town in Massachusetts would support the majority platform, and that Mr. Brooks, of the New York Express, had said that the whole North would spurn the platform. It was attempted in the Council to put him (Wilson) down to turn him out—when Governor Gardner declared that if such was the result he, too, would leave. Mr. Wilson setts delegation from the Council for twenty-four hours after the proceedings commenced.

The Ohio Republican State Convention.

CINCINNATI, June 23, 1855. A large convention was held here to-day to nomuste delegates to the Republican State Convention to be held at Columbus on the 13th July. Owing to the fact that at Columbus on the lots suy. Owing to the last two calls had been published—one for to-day, and autother for the 7th July—a good deal of excitement prevailed; but a compromise was finally effected, and it was finally agreed that there should be only one convention, and the Know Nothings, anti-slavery men, and outsiders all united, and the list of delegates reported by the compromise committee was confirmed almost unani

Kentucky Politics.

LOUISVILLE, June 23, 1855. Col. Preston, Sag Nicht, has announced himself a candidate for Congress from this district, in opposition to Col. Marshall, the American candidate. Col. Thomas F. great from the Ashland district, in opposition to his broher, Doctor Marshall, the American candidate.

Maine Politics.

PORTLAND, June 23, 1855.

The straight whigs held a public caucus here this evoning, and chose delegates to the State Convention of straight whigs to be held in this city next Thursday.

The Liquor Law in Connecticut. MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 23, 1855, J. S. Parmice, of the McDonough House, and Peter tosenkrantz, were tried to-day for violating the Liquor aw. The former was found gullty on four indictments, and Rosenkrants on three. They were fined \$20 and costs, from which they appealed and gave sureties. These cases were prosecuted to test the constitutionality

Death of Judge Samuel S. Wilde,

Bosron, June 23, 1855.

Judge Samuel S. Wilde, for many years a Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, died, at his residence in this city, last night. He was eighty five

The death of the Judge was announced to-day in the Municipal and Common Pleas courts, when, after appro-priate remarks by Judges Hoar and Mellen, and Mr.

From Washington.

Washington, June 23, 1856.
The War Department has received further advices which entirely discredit the reported capture of Fort Lara-mie by the Indians.

Fatal Fracas in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 23, 1855. Two edge tool makers, named Cunningham and Fow-ler, got into a quarrel to day, which resulted in the lat-ter being shot dead and the former seriously wounded by a blow from a hammer.

Fatal Aceldent at the Falls of Niagara, NIAGARA FALIS, June 23, 1885.

A man went over the American Falls this morning He was in the act of landing from a skiff just above the

boat capsized. His name is unknown, but he is supposed to have been on his way from Canada with

Railroad Accident and Death COWCORD, N. H., June 23, 1855.

An Irishman named Sullivan, was killed on the railroad, about a mile from here, by the early train to Bos ton. He stepped from one track to avoid one train and

was run down by another, the approach of which he had had not noticed. His head was severed from his body. Accident to the Steamboat Northerner.

CHICAGO, June 23, 1855. The steamer Northerner left St. Louis on Wednesday evening last, and when about fifteen miles down th river, struck a rock, and the water gaining on her very rapidly, she was run on the bar, where she sank up to her quards. None of the passengers or crew were injured.

The Steamboat Europa Ashore. TORONTO, June 23, 1855.

The steamer Europa, running from Hamilton to Og-densburg, went ashore in a fog on Snake Island yester-day, and is said to have ten feet water in her hold.

Mrs. Frazer, and a man named Origg, charged with murcering Mr. Frazer, the husband of the woman, were acquitted at Lexington to day.

Mortality in Hoston,
Boston, June 23, 1855.
The deaths in Boston, for the week ending to day, were
69, ten of which were from small pox.

Markets.

Markets.

PHILADRIPHA STOCK BOARD.

FRILADRIPHA STOCK BOARD.

Money easy. Stocks steady. Reading, 46½; Morris
Canal, 14½; Lorg Island Ballroad, 17½; Pennsylvania
Railroad, 46½; Fennsylvania State fires, 89.

New Obleans, June 21, 1855.

The advices by the St. Louis were received this morning, and published in the evening editions of the Associated Fress. They had a favorable effect on our cotton market, rendering prices stiffer, although not quotably higher. The day's sales have been 4,000 bales. Flour is a triffe lower, selling at 32 2a 38 50.

Charlismon, June 21, 1955.

The sales of cotton to-day were 650 bales, at 9½c. a 12½c. The market is duli and drooping, and prices have declined during the week ½c. a ½c.

Flour very dull. State lower, with sales at 48 50 a 35 for common 16 good. Wheat—slaes 860 bushels white Canadian at 24 52. Corn—sales 3,300 bushels at \$1, in lots. Outs are again better, with limited cales: Chicage 62½c. Whiskey 37c. Receipts by canal to-day—360 bushels coat; 4,120 bushels roy; 4,968 bushels verest.

Flour—The market is still quiet. Sales 200 barrels common Wisconsin at \$0. Wheat—Some inquiry, but no sales. Corn—Holders firm, with views above those of buyers; business therefore restricted. Oats—Sales 2,000 bushels, at something over 20c. Whiskey quiet. Canatireights duli: Corn, 12c, to Albany, and 12s. to New York.

Before Chief Justice Casley, and Hon. Judges Campbell,
Econworth, Heffman and Slosson.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE COURT AS TO THE
LIABILITY OF THE COMPANY—ONE JUDGE DIS-

JUNE 23 - The Mechanics' Bank vs. the New York and New Haven Railroad Company.—In this case, it will be recollected that the Mechanics' Bank caned \$12,000 on certificates of stock iss

Schuyler, as transfer agent of the New York and New Haven Raifroad Company, which the defendants contended were issued fraudently and without their authority.

The Court, at special term, decided in favor of the present plaintiffs; and there are three hundred others; and four of the Judges, at general term, confirmed that judgment—Justice Campbell alone dissenting.

Supreme Court—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Cowles.

JUNE 23.—In the Matter of Opening Sixty-fourth
Street —The Court nominated Jonathan Nathan,
Elbridge G. Howard and Jonathan W. Allen, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for opening

Supertor Court—Decisions.

JUNE 23.—Theron Lazee vs. Edson Sloat.—Judgmentfor court below affirmed, with costs.

Juseph W. Strong vs. Henry Stephens.—Order appealed from affirmed, with costs.

City Intelligence.

THE FRENCH DEMOCRATS AND THE LIQUOR LAW.—A pre-liminary meeting of French democrats was held on Fri-day evening, at No. 92 Leonard street, to effect an orgamination to resist, forcibly, if necessary, the operation of the Prohibitory law. It was resolved to hold another meeting on Monday (to morrow) svening, at the same place, to electic legates to act with other societies already organized, to resist the enfercement of the objectionable law.

We see that the anniversary of the socialistic red republican insurrection in Paris in June, 1848, is to be celebrated to-day, at No. 5 Avenue A, by the French red republicans in this city. It will consist of a banquet,

FIRE IN MARKET SLIP .- About half past two o'clock FIRE IN MARKET SLIP.—About half past two s'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the attice of the dwelling No. 89 Market street, occupied by James C. Lightbody, tin and coppersmith, on the first fleer, and the upper part as a dwelling. The fire was discovered in a barrel next to the chimney, and is supposed to have been caused by the chimney flue. It was extinguished by the firemen in a few moments. The damage will be principally by water. The loss of Mr. Lightbody will be about \$75; no insurance. The building is ewned by Mr. Wm. F. Mott, and is damaged about \$50; insured in the Manhattan Insurance Company for \$1,800.

THE WILLIAM STETSON AFFAIR.

Officer De Vos, who was despatched for the purpose of

Officer De vos, who was despatence for the purpose of arresting the three mates, cook and steward of the William Stetson, reported yesterday morning that the ship had sailed before their arrival, and that at the time of the occurrence the ship was under tow of a steamboat, and they have failed therefore in the capture of the officers, who, it is alleged by one of the sailors, named Thomas Keefe, shamefully mattreated the crew.

Personal Intelligence WASHINGTON, June 22, 1855.

The Hon. Heary Simmonds, Mayor of Maldatons, Eng-land, was presented yesterday to the President of the United States at the White House, and also to Governor Marcy, Secretary of State. ARRIVALS.

At the St. Nicholas.—General F. Fellet, Albany; J. H. Forney, U. S. A.; Dr. J. Cummings, Mo.; Wm. H. Chewer, U. S. F.; Congress; Sener Barrena, Mexico; P. J. Gushman, Miss.

Miss. At the Astor House.—Sir A. McNab, Hamilton, C. W.; Gen. Robinson, Pittsburg; W. Hunt, Salem; A. Boody Rochester; J. Strader, Cincinnati; J. Strong, Florida: H. Morgan, Aurora; H. W. Gardner, Providence; J. Elliott,

Georgia.

At the Irving House.—Geo. DeWitt Clinton. Boralo; H. O'Reily, Iowa; W. Sesumont, Ohio; R. W. Fuland, S. C. D. B. Hinckley. San Francisco; Andrew MoMkhin, Philadelphia; Pedro Vigil, Mexico; W. M. Colby, Mass.; H. E. Woodhouse, N. O. Frem Liverpool, in ship Calhoun—Rev W Wood, India; Master E H Wood, W C Wood, Thos John Fuller, Austra-lia; Wm Muir Semerville, do.

lia; Wm Muir Semerviile, do.

BEPARURES.

For Norfolk, Va., in the steamship Jamestown—Captain
S G Fairchild, W Di Pendleton, J Erown, J B Klasam, W
Drury, H Vanport, W Sinclair, G Protec, L H Mittaker,
E Rich, B & Morrison, Mr Clapp, D Heariques, H Old, Mrat
T Baker and two children, W Hartup, Lune, Pairskin, of
H Sanith, J L Alien, S Allen, Jr, Miss Allen, O A Gill, and
child, Capt Taylor, J G Thomas, W B Lathrop, J C Alrama,
A T B Marritt, Liout Britley and lady, T B Waring, G E
Duppy, J Dunlop, Lieut Avery, J S smith, G Warinoy, Mr
McFarland and family, 180 U S soldiers, 50 U S marines,
and I li in the steerage.

Parland and family. 180 U S soldiers, 50 U S marines, 11 lin the steerage.

or Savannah, in the stearnabip K noxyllle—Miss H E Insoll, Mrs H Chattin, Z Colburn, lady, infrart and nurse,
Cunning ham, C & L Lamar, N C Trowbridge, J P Coles
1 lady, Hirs Mary A von Cruse, Miss Ann Eliza Scott, Missia Holmes, Miss Torner, Mrs Trippe, W G Foote, K
flord, B Holdzenderf, Mrs F W Thrane, W Wholess, J E
liery, F Robinson, N W Haron, L Talligant, and 10 in
steerage.

The "Young America" Style of Straw Hat.

—A leland & Co. are now prepared to furnish the natters with the above fashionable style of straw hat, of our own manufacture; every hat will have the name printed in gold letters on the tip paper. We have also a complete assortment of all other styles of men's, boyn' and children's straw hats, by the case or dozon.

A LELAND & CO., 171 Pearl street.

Auction Sale of Fine Wines, Brandies, Segars, &c., &c., by ALSERT H. NICOLAY, auctioneer, at his sales room, No. 11 Broad street. For full particulars see advertisement.

Second hand Rosewood Zollan Plane, Gil-Second manua Rosewood Aboutan France, Cit-bert's make, price when new \$325; will be sold for \$215; one boudeir plane, price \$306; for \$190; one Chickering, mahegary cate, for \$150; one resewood plane, nearly new, for \$165, by HORACE WATERS, 333 Broadway.

Summer Dress Goods.—We will Open, on Monday, June 25th, five cases fine printed lawns, at 6d per yard; two cases fine French Jaconets, at 1s.; one case fine organdles, 1s. 3d.; also, rich barege delaines at \$2.50 per robe, worth \$6. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.

Baregest Baregest.—We are now selling at greatly reduced prices our entire slock of rich bareges, grendadians, crape de Paris, and other styles of summer dress goods: also, rich pineapple dress goods, at 5s., worth \$1 50. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., 347 Broad-

A Large Insportation of French Embroider-ed hands 'fs, block, fancy reviers, new patterns, &c., also jaconet and Swiss bands. The stock of valencisnues and other rich laces is full, black Brussels nets, &c. PETER ROBERTS & CO., 375 Broadway.

Green's Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 1 Astor House.—Attention is invited to the superior acti-cles in the gentlemen's furnishing department. The stock includes every vartety of under shirts and draw-ers, ties, cravats, gloves, half hose, gold shirt studs, mounted and otherwise, imported for the spring and summer trade. The prices are moderate, and the as-sortment unequalled.

Southerners Travelling North for the Summer months should not fall to examine the celebrated celestial or double octave pisno made by Ely and Munger, 519 Broadway. These instruments combine the greatest variety of musical effects, and are not equalled by any other invention. Pianos from fitteen different makers, the largest assortment in the city, from \$50 to \$500; musical instruments of every description. Sols agents for Carhart, Needham & Co's. melodeons; great bargains for cash. Planos to let.

ELY & MUNGER, 519 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—It is a Fact knewn to thousands that one of the great cicthing houses in New York is making extensive sales of summer ceats and vests, made in a style of perfect excellence never approached before. These coats and vests are made throughout, except button holes, by singer's new-lag machines. It is not strange that the firm referred to should have a rush of basiness and obtain better prices than any of their competitors. They have taken the right means, by employing exclusively Singer's machines. These machines have just been greatly machines. These machines have just been greatly improved, so as to run without noise and with very little exertion of the operator. All other machines are liable to suits for intringements of valid patents. Singer's only can be bought with safety.

I. M. SINGER & CO., 323 Broadway.

Molloway's Pills—Purge the System at this season with a few does of this wonderful medicine, so as to purify the blood, and give a healthy and vigorous tone to the liver and atomeon, and thus remove all lingering signs of direase. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden lane, New York, and 244 Strand, Loudon, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 6234 cents, and \$1 per box.

Henith to Ague Sufferers may be Ever Sceurs by using the unfailing "antidote to malaria," called "Rhodes' fever and ague cure," each bottle of which bears the certificate of the cetebrated chemist, Dr. J. R. Chilton. For sale by C. H. Ring, C. V. Chekener & Go., and dealers generally.

J. A. RHODES, Providence, R. I.

Nations, Princes, Presidents,
with best of one-mists too,
Gave medals and certificates,
To prove the assertion true:
That Lyon's Magnetic Powder is the only
infailible invention for destroying controllers, beddings,
and all insects. E. LYONS' signature on genuine articies. Depot 424 Broadway, and No. 6 South Eighth
street, Philadelphia.

Anson's Daguerrectypes.—Large Size for 50 cents, colored and in a nice case, twice the dire others take for 50 cents, and equal in quality and size to those made cleawhere for 22. ANSON, 559 Broadway, opposite Metgapelitan Hotel.

Photographs, Camer-Dagnerrectypes, Sto-roses per and datescreetypes colored like ministures. No. 529 Fulton alreet. Rocklyn. CHAS. B. Wallet also st, Artist and Frogretor, Williamson Institute,

granter to protect the trib one year agent one stage," so cause while second in the case, and the case